

DIDSBUY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDSBUY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1916

No. 2

Sixth Annual Clean Up

Sale!

— AT —

J. V.
Berscht's
Store

Next Monday
Afternoon

Jan. 17
at 1.30 o'k



The following goods will be offered for sale:

Men's Suits and Overcoats, Shoes, Rubbers, Over-shoes, Fleece and Wool Underwear, Ties, Sweaters, Overalls, Smocks, Sheep Lined Coats, Caps, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Wool Socks, Mitts, Gloves, Jewellery

Every article offered for sale will be sold at the fall of the hammer. Those who have attended our past sales know that they are genuine and that we do as we advertised.

This sale is FOR ONE DAY ONLY, so come along and get goods at your own price.

TERMS CASH

J. V. Berscht

J. N. PATON, Auctioneer

**THE DIDSBUY
MOVING PICTURE
OPERA HOUSE**

W. FARRINGTON
the manager, presents the following thrilling and interesting plays for your consideration.

The "Broken Coin"

(every Tuesday night)

The "Black Box"

(every Saturday night)

STARTS PROMPTLY AT 8.30 P. M.
Nothing but the best moving pictures are shown—clean and instructive.

POPULAR PRICES

Matinee Every Saturday
at 3 o'clock. Especially for the country people who cannot come at night. Send your children and we will look after them.

**UNION
BANK
OF CANADA
Co-operative
Saving**

is facilitated and encouraged by the opening of a Joint Savings Account in the names of Husband and Wife, Father and Son, Brother and Sister, or any two or more members of the family. Either can deposit or withdraw money at will, and the Interest accrues to the credit of both. Ask the Manager for full particulars.

DIDSBUY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

**Lost, Strayed or Estray
ads. \$1 for four insertions
in the Pioneer—they bring
results.**

Another Change

No sooner does the Didsbury schools get settled down to business for the last and most important part of the school year than another sudden change takes place in the teaching staff. This time Principal Howard, B. A., has been enticed away to take charge of the Vegreville Ruthenian College.

It is reported that Vice-Principal Anderson will take the place of Principal Howard and a gentleman by the name of Mr. Huntington has been appointed to the staff.

It looks as though the High School is made the clearing house for other schools. Its about time the teachers were given to understand that their agreements are of a scrap of paper and that they are expected to stay by them the same as they would expect the Board to stand by theirs. This continual change during the school term is a great injustice to the scholars.

Oh, Yes, It's Cold

Cold! Well we should say so. Those who have had to face the keen air have been mighty glad to hike for the nearest stove, as soon as possible. Yes, sir, the thermometer has been playing shoot the shoots and has nearly hit the bottom on the down grade. For nearly a week now the temperature has been hovering around 25 to 35 below zero and there still seems to be an inclination for it to go further down. Cheer up, it can only last a little while. Remember the glorious weather for weeks before Christmas.

New Officers Elected

At the regular meeting of King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. held on December 27th, 1915, the following officers were installed for the year 1916.

J. R. Good, W. Master.
H. E. Osmond, I.P.M.
Alf. Brusso, Senior Warden.
G. H. Liesemer, Junior Warden.
G. B. Sexsmith, Chaplain.
T. W. Cuncannon, Treasurer.
J. Nixon, Secretary.
G. F. Smith, S. Deacon.
A. Watt, J. Deacon.
H. E. Pearson, S. Steward.
F. W. Sick, J. Steward.
W. G. Liesemer, Inner Guard.
H. E. Osmond, Tyler.

After the installation ceremony the members and visiting brethren sat down to a well served supper which was much enjoyed by those present.

250,000 More Men Wanted

The Overseas forces are to be increased to 500,000 men according to an order issued by the government last week. Canada will have at the front and in training in England and Canada 250,000 men in the spring, and the organization of new regiments will be continued until the 500,000 are obtained.

The German Junkers have a lot to answer for in compelling a peaceful country like Canada to arm its hundreds of thousands to defend her liberty and to enforce right over might, but the job must be well done now its on or we will have to suffer all the same horrors again in a few years. Yes, Canada must put in her last man and last dollar to overcome the devilish military organization that has kept the world in suspense for years and caused the present world suffering.

Hand Separator Cream

Patrons of cream gathering creameries frequently complain of the variations which occur in the percentage of fat as revealed by the test of the cream delivered from time to time. These variations have given rise to more or less dissatisfaction on the part of the patrons, and have been the cause of unnecessary friction between them and the managers of creameries. A series of tests and experiments bearing on this point have recently been completed by the Branch of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, and the results obtained are published in circular No. 14 of that Branch. It is desirable that creamery patrons should know the results of these experiments. Managers of creameries may apply for and secure from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, sufficient copies to supply each patron. Individual copies will be sent to those who apply for them.

Four Town Hockey League

It is quite likely that there will be some little excitement in the way of hockey this season, as four towns—Innisfail, Bowden, Olds and Didsbury—expect to form a league. A meeting will be held this week to draw up a schedule.—Olds Gazette.

AROUND THE TOWN

"And the toe ye cannot brave
Scorn at least to be his slave."—Burns.

Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Parker Reed and Mrs. J. C. Stevens will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday.

The W.C.T.U. meeting has been postponed till next Tuesday, January 18th, at 3 o'clock. The meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Geo. Liesemer.

Mrs. M. E. Alden and son E. F. Alden and Straud Alden, son of Mr. Geo. Alden, left for Red Oak, Iowa, a short time ago.

Mrs. Alden unfortunately was on the sick list for a few days after she reached her home but is now improving in health.

The Secretary-Treasurer of Mountain View Municipality is busy these days making out distress warrants to seize the goods and chattels of those ratepayers who have not yet paid their arrears of taxes. If you haven't paid up you may expect a visit from the bailiff soon.

All members of the 15th Light Horse are requested to bring in their uniforms to J. E. Stauffer at once for stores inspection. The uniforms will be labelled with each man's name and as soon as the inspection is made they will be returned to the same owner.

Mr. J. Hosegood is the first collector appointed by the Didsbury Patriotic Fund to turn in his book to the Secretary-Treasurer with the sum of \$73.50 collected from his section of the west, \$57.50 of which has been paid. The other collectors are asked to get busy as quickly as possible so that this work may be completed.

All adults (16 years and over) attending the Presbyterian church or interested in its religious activities are invited and requested to be present at the annual meeting and supper of said church, to be held in J. V. Berscht's vacated store, Osler St., on Wednesday evening, January 19th, 1916. Supper at 6:45 p.m. Business and addresses immediately after. No admission.

We have sent out during the last week a number of overdue subscription notices. We would ask our subscribers both at home and abroad who receive them to make a special effort to remit just as soon as possible. The year just closed was an extremely hard one to make ends meet in the printing business, and consequently we hope that our subscribers will appreciate our difficulties and help us to finish up our business year as far as these subscriptions are concerned with a clean sheet.—The Didsbury Pioneer.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$295.20
Harry Pearson	5.00
A Friend50
J. Hosegood—collections....	57.50
	\$358.40

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$513.85

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FRESH OYSTERS at Purcell's.
NEW APPLE CIDER and Grape Juice at Purcell's.

FOR SALE Two past due sales notes taken by Norman Paton. Amount due November 12th, 1915, with interest \$409.82. Will take \$50 and turn over notes. N. Weicker. J12c

WANTED—A girl for general house-work. Apply C. L. Peterson.

10 CLEAR TITLE LOTS in Calgary, on water, sewer, st. car line, and clear title 1-4 section 6 miles from Calgary, to exchange for improved 1-2 section. W. O. Sherwood, Didsbury, phone R1610. J10p

FOR SALE CHEAP—3 horse power Gilson gasoline engine with pump jack, in good condition. Apply A. A. Perrin. J12p

No. 1 GREEN FEED for sale at 2c a bundle delivered. Phone R 1509. J12p

WANTED—Smart girl for dental office; one that can use typewriter preferred. Apply to Dr. Ross, Didsbury. J12c

M. MECKLENBURG, Optician, will be at the Carstairs hotel, Carstairs, on Monday, February 7th; Rosebud hotel, Didsbury, Tuesday, February 8th and at the Victoria hotel, Olds, Wednesday, February 9th.

PURE Barred Rock Cockerels for sale. They are all bred from the flock of hens of 50 in number which averaged 21½ eggs per hen per year. Strong producing qualities count in the male which is half the flock. Come and see them. M. Weber.

FOR SALE—A good Dairymen's horse for sale; in good condition? Apply A. A. Perrin, Didsbury.

FOR EXCHANGE—Good Modern House, Regal Terrace, Calgary, for unimproved or improved clear title farm land. Will assume mortgage or pay difference in cash if any. 715 Herald Building, Calgary.

ONE ACRE in centre of Edmonton can be subdivided into lots if necessary, clear title, assessed \$4800.00, will exchange for clear title farm of equal value. Will assume mortgage or pay difference in cash if any. 715 Herald Building, Calgary.

FARM 320 acres, 7 miles from Olds. For sale. \$500 down, balance easy terms. Apply Johnson & Co., Eagle Hill.

SHIP YOUR HIDES and furs to Reid & Simpson, Calgary, Alta.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer, wishes to announce he can advance 80% on sale notes. Also has \$100,000 to loan on farm lands.

LOST—An end-gate of a wagon, and trace, lost between Mrs. Riner's farm and Gabel's corner, east of town. Finder please leave at south end livery barn and receive reward. Geo. Alden.

U.F.A. NOTICE

All members of the Didsbury district U.F.A. and others interested are requested to meet at the office of P. R. Reed every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All those interested in grain or coal please attend. Send your wants for timber, posts and coal, etc., to the Secretary.

Wm. Rupp, Chairman

W. Dageforde, Sec.-Treas.

W. S. Durrer

Undertaker and

Embalmer

Phone 15 Didsbury, Alta.

The Baptist Women's Mission Circle will hold a 15c luncheon at the home of Mrs. Boughtin, West Waterloo St., on Tuesday, January 18th from 3 to 5.30 p.m. Jelly and whipped cream, bread and butter, tea, cake and other dainties will be served.

FEARFUL HORRORS OF ARMENIAN MURDERS ALMOST SURPASS BELIEF

GHASTLY SCENES ENACTED BY HEARTLESS TURKS

Viscount Bryce Makes Public the Details of Further Massacres of the Hapless Armenians, Which, he says, Surpass in Horror What Has Been Previously Published

Viscount Bryce has made public the details of further Armenian massacres which, in a letter accompanying them, he says "surpass in horror, if that were possible, what has been published already."

"I feel," his letter continues, "that such crimes ought to be exposed to the utmost, and that the charity of other nations will more than ever be drawn to the unhappy refugees when it is known what their friends and fellow countrymen have suffered."

Viscount Bryce says the details confirm and amplify the ghastly history of deportations by which Armenians in northern and eastern Anatolia were driven to a death of fiendish cruelty. The first part of the evidence, he says, was received by the committee of enquiry in the United States, and the second part comes from an Armenian gentleman at Tiflis, who received it from refugees where the events happened.

"The sufferers of the peasants and mountaineers in the region of Van, Mush and Sanum," Viscount Bryce says, "seem to have been more terrible than were those of the peaceful townfolk, described in part one of the report. Every successive piece of evidence increases the horror of the story and confirms the dreadful certainty of its truth."

After giving part of the evidence received from the United States, Viscount Bryce says that the following extracts were taken from his correspondent at Tiflis:

"Toward the end of May Djevdet Bey, the military governor, was expelled from Van. Djevdet fled southwards and entered Sairt, with some 8,000 soldiers, whom he called 'butcher battalions.' He massacred most of the Christians of Sairt, the details of which nothing is known. On the best of authority, however, it is reported that he ordered his soldiers to burn in the public squares the Armenian bishop, Eglise Vartar, and the Chaldean bishop, Addat Shor.

"On June 25 the Turks surrounded the town of Bitlis and cut its communication with neighboring Armenian villages. Then most of the able-bodied men were taken away from their women by domiciliary visits. During the following few days all the men under arrest were shot outside the town, and buried in deep trenches dug by the victims themselves. The young men and children were distributed among the rats. The remainder, 'the useless lot,' were driven to the south, and are believed to have been drowned in the Tigris.

"It is in such a fashion that the Turks disposed of about 15,000 Armenians at Bitlis. At Mush, early in July, the authorities demanded arms from the Armenians, and a large sum in ransom of notables of the town. The head men of the village were

Providing for the Maimed Soldiers

Canadians to be Placed in Institutions to Receive the Best Treatment

Soldiers returning from the front, according to the plans of the hospitals commission, will not be sent home, but will be placed in the convalescent institutions provided for the purpose.

Since the influx of disabled men began, it has been found that their tendency is against going into homes. They wish to go to their own people. The homecoming celebrations do not always stimulate their recovery.

In view of the fact that the government will have to pay these men a pension in permanency, the commission proposes to exercise its authority and in all serious cases place them in institutions where they may be properly and scientifically cared for, and their condition ameliorated. This, it is felt, is particularly desirable because of the fact that the pension is to be based upon the nature and extent of the permanent injury.

By way of overcoming another complaint it has been decided that the pay of an invalided man shall not cease when he reaches Canada, but shall be continued until such time as his pension begins.

British Wounded Well Cared For

Major Yardley Weaver, of the Canadian forces, writing to his father in Manchester, says:

"The wounded are extraordinarily well cared for. All the medical arrangements are splendid. If an officer or man receives a wound at all serious, he is sent to England at once.

"The army service corps and the supply are wonderful. We have hot meat in the trenches, besides tea, cheese and a nip of rum twice weekly."

New York's Population

A police census of the city, just completed, shows that the greater city has 5,253,888 inhabitants in its five boroughs. The state census last July gave the total population as 5,009,112 but some dissatisfaction was felt with this count and at the instance of the health department the police were employed to compile a new census.

German Gas Machine Gun

Its Use in War Was Decided Upon Some Years Ago

Among other valuable and curious things captured from the Germans during a recent retreat was the paraphernalia of an ambulance.

A complete post was taken, including doctors, nurses, and apparatus. The most interesting object of all is a machine for curing sufferers from gas poisoning.

It consists of a cylinder with two compartments, one containing oxygen, the other an alkaline substance now being analyzed. Full instructions for its use were found, and the French greatly admired the technical perfection both of this machine and of the great supply of surgical instruments. But the most significant detail was an inscription on the cylinder itself. It is there described as "Pattern D 1915, improved from Model C 1912, improved from Model A 1910."

This would seem to be proof that the use of chlorine gas in the meditated war was settled at least as early as 1910.

At the same place and time the French also captured an elaborate machine for distributing poisonous gas. It is worn as a knapsack over the back, and very much resembles some of the new patterns of fruit sprayer. From the cylinder flexible pipes come round under the arms of the wearer, enabling him to spray the gas in any direction he pleases. He himself wears a helmet very much of the pattern used by divers below the chin is a sack of oxygen, and the man breathes the air he manufactures.

These knapsack sprayers are apparently supplied only to engineers attached to various forces to different divisions.

One More German Trick

Until the allies hold Germany in their grip there is but one way in which to deal with talk about peace—to regard it as what it is, one more German trick, and an old and favorite one with Bismarck. A trick to gain time. A trick to confuse feeble minds and encourage the sentimentalists. A trick, above all to veil a more vigorous prosecution of the war.—London Daily Mail.

Portable Houses For the French

Circular Sent to all Lumbermen, Mills and Factories in Ontario

To present to the French government a number of portable houses as a gift, in order to relieve French people who have been driven out of their homes and deprived of most of their property during the advance of the German armies towards Paris last year, is the suggestion of a committee formed and operating to help the people. In the portion which lies this side of the present line of the armies large districts thus ravaged are being rehabilitated by their people, who are under conditions of great privation and distress.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, minister of lands, forests and mines, for Ontario, has sent a circular on the subject to lumbermen, mills and factories in the province. In the course of the communication he says:

"A gift from the great lumber provinces in the shape of a number of these houses labelled as a gift of Canada and denoting the province from which they come, would serve not only insofar as their number was concerned, to meet the wants of the people but would stand as a very excellent advertisement of what could be done in this direction and the cost at which it could be done.

"The factory people are, I believe, prepared to make a very large number of these and to send representatives to Belgium and France at the proper time to undertake business negotiations. Could not this government, the lumber mills and factories unite in making a presentation of a certain number of these houses in knockdown condition, the factory men putting the final processes on the lumber cut to dimensions, the lumber mills providing as their part the lumber necessary, and the government of the province, say, undertaking the cost of transport either to the port of shipment or to the port of destination?"

It is pointed out these houses should be on hand for early spring of next year.

German Kultur

There Appears to be a Vast Difference Between Culture and the German Kultur

Kultur is a word that has become familiar since the beginning of the war in Europe. Germany defended the war by saying that it was necessary to extend its Kultur to all the world. At first it was assumed that Kultur was identical with culture, and many who admired German literature and scholarship were quite prepared to admit that the spread of German culture to all peoples might be a good thing. But it is only now beginning to be understood that Kultur does not mean culture, but the distinctive German spirit and methods of life. It means the death of democracy and the extension of governmental control to the minutest features of social life. It means the abolition of private choice and initiative, and the subjection of all personal aims to participation in a national purpose and the means of executing it. It means that order of things which has made Germany the best prepared military machine in the world and enabled the German government to include all the private resources of the nation in its military operations. German Kultur, as now explained, has no place for free will except the will to conform to the spirit and methods of the state.—Prof. W. H. Allison in New York Times.

A Hero's Death

Men Were Inspired by Their Captain's Gallantry

Among the many gallant deeds of this world war none stand out more prominently than the charge, led by Captain Langdale, against the Hohenlohe Redoubt. The men were ranged in the trench to his right and to his left all ready and waiting for the word to leap up the parapet and rush through a hundred yards of German machine gun fire and rifle fire. Capt. Langdale inspired every soldier in sight by quietly sitting on a camp stool smoking a pipe as though nothing moment was about to occur.

Once he leapt the pipe and took a few puffs. Then, rising with a shout, he yelled, "Come on, Leicestershire!" as he leaped over the parapet, while all his men dashed after him. Within a rush of twenty yards they met the storm, which decimated but did not check them. When they were half way to the goal the German fire partly ceased, and they could be seen retreating to their further line. Still the central figure, well ahead, kept yelling his encouragement. Then came a mad rush for the captured trench. Many failed to reach it, and those that did found their gallant leader missing. He was among the dead some thirty yards behind.

"Minto" Sold to Russia

The Canadian ice breaking steamer Minto has been sold to the Russian government for use in keeping the port of Archangel open during the winter. She sailed recently with a Canadian crew for Archangel where she will be handed over to the Russian government. A year ago the Canadian ice breaker Earl Grey was sold to Russia and has been rendering splendid service.

Cutting Off Military Luxuries

Generals and other high officers of the French army must get along with fewer automobiles and horses hereafter by order of Gen. Gallieni, minister of war.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TURKS FIGHTING IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN

WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE ON BAGDAD

Marching Through the Land of Adam and Noah to the Ancient City of Bagdad, There Could be no More Striking Episode in the Conflict Beyond Europe

We learned recently the surprising news that a mixed British and French force was within a hundred miles of Bagdad. Should our troops reach their goal, they will have performed one of the most dramatic exploits in the history of war. They will have marched over 400 miles from the Persian Gulf, throughout the lands of Adam and of Noah, to seize the place which even the Turks still call "the glorious city." Unless the allies take Jerusalem, there could be no more striking episode in the conflict beyond Europe.

The operations which have thus developed began modestly enough last November with a joint naval and military advance from the head of the Persian Gulf up the Shatt-al-Arab, the river formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates. After one important action the expedition reached Bussorah, sixty miles from the sea, and, perhaps the oldest seaport in Asia.

From the quays of Bussorah daring Arab navigators sailed many centuries ago and sacked Canton, in the days when Arabia held the secret of the sea. It was the port whence Sindbad the Sailor, whose chronicles are plainly the exaggerated record of many genuine voyages, roved the eastern seas. Nelson himself has left on record that he visited Bussorah as a lad in the "Seahorse." Yet though the East Indian Company had warehouses there, never before has the port known an European flag.

The British chased the Turks fifty miles farther up the river to Kurna. One column went up the River Karun into Persian territory to save the admiralty oil pipe line. Another has recently pushed its way for a hundred miles through the swamps and lagoons formed by the old channel of the Euphrates, and shattered a large Turkish force at Nasiriyeh. A third column has steadily advanced up the Tigris, and is now at Kut-el-Amara, only 100 miles from Bagdad by land though 200 miles by the winding course of the river. Long before it reached Kut the expedition was well past the worst obstacles—the shallows and rapids on the Tigris. Though the river is at present at its lowest, there should be good water all the way to Bagdad. If we are relying on water transport, which is not clear.

The region in which our troops are now operating is of extraordinary interest, although the immense alluvial plain between the Tigris and the Euphrates contains not a single hill and hardly a tree. It is an endless flat, yellow expanse of the soil of countless ages, the richest soil in the world, the granary of early civilizations, where wheat grew wild when man first found himself. Somewhere in this lies the traditional site of the Garden of Eden. The Arabs place it at Kurna, where our troops have been encamped since January; but Sir William Willcocks pins his faith to Hit, a place far above Babylon, on the River Euphrates.

There are very few corners of the world where the British army has not marched and fought before, but this is one of them. For a parallel to the European invasion of Chaldea we have to go back to the days of Alexander the Great. The British force is traversing land over much, if we are to accept the inviting theories of Sir William Willcocks, the ark of Noah must have floated. It has passed by the sites of cities where dwelt the Sumerians, that wonderful race whose very existence was unsuspected by scholars until recent years. It is to day within a two hours' run "by ar-

ches" to the shores of the Persian Gulf, if one is to believe the British. The dreams are shattered. Great Britain is nearing Bagdad, and at Bussorah she holds the gate by which Germany had expected to emerge upon the shores of the Persian Gulf, if it is not too soon to speculate upon the future consequences of this memorable conquest. With a revival of irrigation Chaldea ought to become again one of the granaries of the world, while Bussorah should be made an Eastern Hamburg. These questions belong to the still distant period of peace.

The advance on Bagdad is a daring feat of arms, but it must not be forgotten that the Turks may send reinforcements down the Tigris. The army of India, which has heavy normal responsibilities, is endeavoring to do a great many things at once.—Lovat Fraser, in the London Daily Mail.

Britain's Prompt Action

Why the German Walkover Did Not Materialize

Viscount Haldane, the former war secretary, speaking at Hamstead, declared that the Germans would have reached Paris and perhaps Calais, had not the government taken prompt action upon the warnings which he himself and others had given of the German intentions.

The British government, he said, did everything possible to get aggressive ideas out of the heads of the other nations on the continent, but that did not prevent the government from taking precautionary measures. Great Britain was not taken unawares, but was able to mobilize the army and navy at the first moment of the outbreak of the war.

Lord Haldane expressed the belief that there is not a single government among the powers that has not been wholly surprised and taken aback by the magnitude and duration of the struggle which has since developed, and that nobody has been so much surprised as the German general staff, which "had expected a walkover in about three months."

33,000 British Prisoners of War

The number of British prisoners of war in Germany is now approximately 33,000. These figures were given in response to a question in the British House of Commons by Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war.

Germany Loses Nearly Four Million Men

Official Lists up to Nov. 22 Issued by Germany Show This Fact

Special cables to the New York World from London, say:

"Three million seven hundred thousand is the total number of casualties in the German army during the war up to and including November 22 last. That the killed, wounded and missing amount to this vast number is shown by the official lists of German casualties including No. 800, which has just been received in the London office of the New York World.

"Embraced in these lists are 10,306 pages. The newest list maintains a daily average of 9,000.

"The localities where the losses are suffered are not mentioned in the lists. Entire companies of German infantry continue to be wiped out wholesale, the lists prove. List No. 798, dated November 20, announces that Major-General Friese, of Magdeburg, has been seriously wounded and captured, and that Major-General von Sennern, of Blankenburg, has been wounded slightly.

"Heavy losses of non-commissioned officers remain the feature of almost every casualty roll. Casualties among battalions of middle aged men, consisting of Landwehr and Landsturm troops, are conspicuous in all the lists of Prussian, Bavarian, Wurttemburg and Saxon contingents."

Zepplin Menace

Graham-White Scoffs at the Zepplin as a Weapon of Offense in Actual Warfare

Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator, writing in *New Days* on "The Zepplin Menace," says there are in modern war, setting aside details, four questions to be considered in an act of offense. These are:

1. Its immediate effect on hostilities.

2. Its effect on the tenor of the campaign.

3. Its effect on the morale, not of the enemy's troops, but of the nation of non-combatants behind those troops.

4. Its effect, from an encouraging point of view, on the nation whose rulers plan and deliver the blow.

It is from such a focus, preserving our sense of proportion that we should regard Zepplin raids. The fact that bombs come from the air, and by night, lends them a more disquieting influence than if, say, they were shells from a field gun. But this influence it is our business to resist, firmly, because it is the hope of the enemy that we should be so disturbed. We must not dwell exclusively on the fact that favored by a dark and moonless night, a Zepplin dropped a certain number of bombs over London and killed a certain number of people and wrecked a certain number of houses. A raid by air, despite its strangeness and the attention it gains, needs to be judged from an unflurried standpoint; from a standpoint not as an isolated or exciting event, but as one happening among many, each having its influence on those swayings of fortune which mark the progress of a great and costly war.

Of immediate effect on hostilities the Zepplin attacks have—owing to the form they have taken—had none. The legitimate role of these craft, remembering their weight-lifting power, should be in dropping bombs, say, on the railway communications of the allies; but Zepplins are, by their vulnerability, precluded from making raids in battle zones. The aeroplanes of the allies, penetrating behind the enemy's lines, have repeatedly attacked railway junctions, damaging permanent ways and destroying material and hampering the Germans materially in the transport of troops. But the Zepplins have had to renounce such work; they would, had they attempted it, have been brought down by guns or wrecked by hostile aeroplanes; and it is a measure of their impotence from a military point of view that, while there was work such as this to be done at the front which might have had an influence at once on hostilities, they were deputed to fly by night across the North Sea and drop a few bombs at random—and mostly on small residential houses—over the 700 square miles of city and outer city we call Great London.

What effect do the raids have on our morale? This is a crucial point. Germany does not think that, by peppering occasionally the area of London with indiscriminate bombs, the material damage will influence us. She aims rather to spread panic among the public—or, if not panic, then such a fear that our resolution will be weakened. Have they succeeded? The answer—one that reveals the futility of such raids—is that on a night when a Zepplin was doing its worst over London there lived, in the huge outlying sections of the great city, vast numbers of people who did not know what was going on, and whose neighborhood was stirred by scarcely more than a ripple from the disturbances which, temporarily, were caused in the places where bombs fell. Panic, if it is to play its part, must be contagious—must spread like a flame.

In the districts attacked, non-combatants, faced suddenly by the grimness of death, were subjected to a heavy strain—such a strain as men are not expected to withstand, with credit, till they have been trained for war. Among the people of a city who were emotional, imaginative, these bombs from out of the darkness might perhaps have kindled more than quickly subdued sparks of terror. We in Britain have been smitten at often for our matter-of-fact way of treating strange events; and now we have lived in this nerve-trying aspect of aerial war, to see the characteristic serve us well.

What have been the effects on the German public of these raids? One may say, undoubtedly, that they have been encouraging. The Zepplin has represented more to Germany than a large airship. It has signified to them that they, regarding themselves, of course, as the greatest and most martial nation, possessed also—as seemed to them only right—an aircraft which was capable of flying further and carrying a heavier load of explosives than that of any other nation.

It was typical of the German viewpoint that they should, in pre-war plans, have thought little of what their enemies might do to combat these air ships; but there was, even in the first few weeks of the campaign a rude awakening. One Zepplin after another was destroyed, until—to preserve anything like a fleet of them in being—they had to be withdrawn from the air in daylight, and used only by night in surreptitious raids. Even here, as we know, but as the German public does not, the measure of success has been small—more imaginary than real. But it cheers the Germans as a nation, roiling under the burden of a war that was to be short and brilliant, but which is, in fact, long and dreadfully arduous, to hear of their Zepplins above a London they picture cringing with fear, and to read of missiles having been dropped on the docks and other districts of military importance—giving them the impression, of course, which is erroneous, that a Zepplin when over London

don at night can aim its bombs with accuracy.

If the Germans were told the truth, which their authorities will see they are not, it is doubtful whether they would believe it. They would make up their minds not to do so; and, being a disciplined people, would no doubt succeed.

I have not spoken of future raids, nor do I intend to do so. It would be impossible, in discussing them, to avoid mentioning such defenses as Zepplin pilots must not have an inkling of till these are in operation against them. But it will be reassuring to bear in mind that, if this menace of air attack upon a city grows, there should be growing also, and perhaps under certain conditions at an even faster rate, means whereby it may be combated.

Raising the School Age

Many Children Leave School Too Early in Anxiety to Earn Own Living

Into rural communities in the province of Alberta, almost as soon as settlement itself, has come the little country school, while in the villages and towns the school building is usually the most pretentious that the place boasts. Those who have been responsible for the educational facilities in Alberta, have felt that this was one department in which the province could not afford to economize. Yet many of the children are growing into manhood and womanhood but poorly educated. Many leave school too early, in the rush to become independent and earn their own living. A large percentage of those who do this find themselves at eighteen or twenty in dead end, blind alley jobs. It is interesting to note what current issue of the "Survey" has to report concerning Wisconsin's efforts to counteract this tendency.

"Wisconsin, by act of her latest legislature, has pushed the age of compulsory school attendance farther than any other state. Hereafter children between sixteen and seventeen not attending the regular public school will have to attend day continuation school for a half day a week eight months of the year. This provision applies to all children, whether working or idle, in cities of more than 5,000 population.

Change was made also in the provision affecting those under sixteen. For the past three years children in employment were compelled to attend day continuation school a half day a week for eight months a year. This has now been raised to ten months and applies henceforth to all, whether working or not, if they are not in attendance at the regular public schools.

It is expected that these changes will raise the attendance at the day continuation schools of the state, now about 15,000 from forty to fifty per cent. The state board of industrial education was given full power to employ teachers and other necessary assistants to meet this increase."—University of Alberta Press Bulletin.

Strength of Russia

Russia's Vast Number of Men Who Are Available For Service

The Petrograd correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:

"Russia before long will have a vast number of men available for service—they will not, I understand, actually bear arms. Russia has wider views than merely the provision of soldiers, and the calling up of millions is in no wise necessitated by the conditions of the fighting.

"Of the millions who will now be summoned, while all will be under strict military law, the majority are intended for perfecting service on which the success of the fighting forces at the front depends. Within a brief period of time all Russia will be turned into a military camp. Factories, iron works and engineering shops have already been appropriated for the manufacture of everything needed for the success of the armies in the field, and also, in all probability, the railways will be served by men under military discipline.

"In other words, Russia is about to do what Germany wisely did at the outset of the war. All able bodied men of the nation must serve, some with the rifle and bayonet, gun or Maxim, pick and spade, but with the equally necessary tools of peace."

Some time ago Kitchener sent for an officer who was in the habit of wearing a monocle—a habit he detests, as he believes that it savors of affectation.

After talking on various subjects for a few minutes, Kitchener suddenly asked:

"Is it absolutely necessary for you to wear that glass in your right eye?"

"Oh—ah—certainly, yes," drawled the officer. "Couldn't see without it, you know."

"Then I'm sorry," said Kitchener, in his blunt way. "I had intended to give you a staff appointment; but I must have men who can see. Good morning."

And the monocled one beat a hasty retreat.

A Warrior of Today

The methods of warfare have changed enormously in the past year. The sword, for example, has almost disappeared from war.

A story comes from the Argonne about a French chasseur who took a German officer prisoner. The chasseur, a boy, said to the officer: "Give up your sword!"

But the officer shook his head and answered: "I have no sword to give up. But won't my vitriol spray, my oil projector, or my gas-cylinder do as well?"

A Possible Language Policy

Practically Agreed That There Should be Only One Language and This Common Tongue Must be English

Educational movements cannot be kept within geographical boundaries and the very remarkable non-partisan campaign of discussion on school matters that has swept over Saskatchewan is of great interest and importance to other western provinces. The fact is that some of our most important educational problems will prove almost insoluble in practice, unless they be met in the three prairie provinces, at all events, by measures fundamentally uniform and supported by a sweeping majority in both great political parties.

The language question is an instance in point. The West must work out a policy in this connection that is so fair and effective as to command the united support of the overwhelming mass of the citizen body, irrespective of political affiliations; and the solution must be so nearly uniform in all of the three prairie provinces that the agitators, who will always be with us, will not be able to fan racial passions and create artificial grievances by playing off the language regulations and privileges of one province against those of another.

The leading newspapers of Saskatchewan—Liberal, Conservative and Independent—have been discussing this matter with admirable frankness, and freedom from party passion. Already this wise course of journalistic conduct is producing valuable practical results. There is distinct promise of the early emergence of a language policy, with the united force of both parties behind it.

The policy that seems likely to be proposed in Saskatchewan rests upon certain assumptions that might be stated somewhat as follows:

1. National and individual interests alike require that there should be one language familiar to the whole citizen body, irrespective of how many other languages may be in use in different racial groups.

2. For obvious practical reasons this common tongue must be English.

3. A primary function of the state schools is therefore the teaching of English, if the pupils be of non-English-speaking parentage.

4. In so far as possible the natural wishes of ratepayers whose mother tongue is not English should be respected and provision should therefore be made for the teaching of other languages where it is desired and practicable.

5. In the case of non-English speaking pupils, English should be taught at such a time and in such a way as will entail least loss of time; and the time and method should be determined simply on the basis of pedagogical experience.

If these propositions are accepted there can be little doubt as to the nature of the policy that will rest upon them.

For there is no doubt that the best time to learn a new language is in early childhood and expert language teachers everywhere agree that the most rapid and effective method is what is called the direct method, a systematic adaptation of the method whereby every child learns his mother tongue; that is to say, the language to be learned should be used as the ordinary means of communication. This shuts out bilingual methods and, almost without a single exception, the press of Saskatchewan agree that English should be the language of instruction throughout the elementary school and that its elements should be mastered in the primary grades by all children who enter school unfamiliar with that language.

A reasonable groundwork is English having thus been secured to all children, it is suggested that provisions be made for teaching the non-English mother tongue, as a subject among other subjects, in the middle and upper grades, if the parents desire it and a qualified teacher can be found. English first; then whatever other language may be desired.

As we have said, this is a matter to be settled by some policy that will find general favor from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, and it should be calmly and seriously considered everywhere. Some solution must be found. If this is not the best possible policy, another must be forthcoming, discussed in all its bearings and agreed upon. — Manitoba Free Press.

War of Royal Cousins

There is an intimate side to the great European war as it affects royalty, inasmuch as three royal cousins are involved in it. King George, his ally the Czar, and his enemy the Kaiser, are all first cousins, and the King of the Belgians is in a sense another cousin.

The Kaiser claims his relationship to our King through the fact that his mother was the Princess Royal, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria.

The Czar's mother was the Princess Dagmar of Denmark, familiarly known to Londoners as the Empress Marie and sister of Queen Alexandra. The marriage between the Czar and the Princess Alix of Hesse, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, established the cousinship between the Czar and the Kaiser.

King Albert is descended from King Leopold I, a former Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and uncle of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort.

Germany, despite military and political preoccupations, is actually finding time, not only to wage war on foreign words, as if they were so many alien enemies, but also to take a census of the number of tame rabbits in different provinces and even to classify these rabbits according to their ages. — London Morning Post.

Music of the Guns

Noise of the Big Guns Can be Heard at Great Distances

The booming of the big guns on the western front is frequently heard by the people in the southeastern corner of England. When the British warships recently joined in the bombardment of the German lines along the Belgian coast the firing of the naval guns could be distinctly heard by the people of Kent, a distance of about six miles.

How far does the sound of guns carry? The *Courrier de l'Armee Belge*, discussing this point, says the people of Havre, on one very dry, clear day, heard the boom of the guns about one hundred and twenty miles away. Inhabitants of Groningen, in Holland, claim to have heard the guns at the bombardment of Antwerp, one hundred and forty miles away. Artillery officers express the opinion that guns can be heard at from thirty to sixty miles away, according to the size of the gun and the atmospheric conditions.

When the body of Queen Victoria was being convoyed from the Isle of Wight to Portsmouth the salutes fired by the warships were heard at Woodchurch, one hundred miles distant. At sea sound carries much farther than on land, but the present records are principally confined to land operations at the northern end of the western battle line.

To the comparative flatness of land and to the fact that the sound passes in a direct line over water may be attributed the long distances at which the sound of the guns is so plainly distinguished. Havre is not unaccustomed to the sound of the guns. So far back as 1894 the people there heard the roar of the guns at Dieppe, fifty miles away, a remarkable record having regard to the size of artillery at that date.

The people of Brussels, as they catch the faint rumbles of battle on the Yser, go back in memory, no doubt, to that fatal eve at the Duchess of Richmond's ball, when the guns at Quatre Bras, nineteen miles from the city, broke in upon the gay scene where

"Bright the lamps shone o'er fair woman and brave men."

A Tribute From the French

What would have become of us, even after the battle of the Marne, if the German fleet had driven us from the seas and had blockaded us; if Germany had been able to revictual herself in America and elsewhere? Britain goes to war. Immediately the German fleet is forced to confine itself to its own territorial waters. Germany is blockaded and cut off from the whole world. She is cut off from the countries which supplied her with cotton, metals and munitions of all sorts; from countries where, too, are one million of her reservists, who are unable to rejoin. Our army is reinforced by an army which is being made up, slowly but surely, of all the best fighting material, not only in Britain, but in Canada, South Africa and Australasia, and our financial power in the world, the power which in the twelfth month of war is capable of raising, without inconvenience to herself, a loan of £640,000,000. — *La Guerre Sociale* (Paris).

Percentage of Disease Low

England's splendid sanitation and the unprecedented healthfulness of the British army is a saving feature in England's status in the present war, according to a statement by Sir Jas. Crichton-Browne, an eminent medical authority, before the Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

"With a larger army in the field than ever before," said the speaker, "the percentage of disease is lower than in times of peace."

Sir James' fact that although a million men had been rejected for physical defects during the first year of the war, these men all had been born from 18 to 40 years ago, in the days of imperfect sanitation, when disease was prevalent and went unchecked.

Empire Bettered by War

The die was cast a year ago. Neither the nation nor the empire regrets it, as Sir Robert Borden declared in words of eloquence and significance. As a new year of war opens we can already see on the horizon unmistakable signs of approaching deliverance from a carefully organized conspiracy against civilization and it represents for the human family. We also realize, in the words of the Canadian prime minister, that the empire is better worth living for and better worth dying for than it was a year ago. — *London Daily Telegraph*.

Just Heard of War

There is one way, after all, of avoiding hearing or reading about the war. It is to go up to the coal mines above Spitzbergen, Norway. T. J. Connolly, of Pittsburgh, came from there, arriving on the steamship *Frederick VIII.*, and said he did not know there was a war until last month, after he had made his way down through Norway on his way here. He left a lot of workmen up there who do not know yet there is a war.

A Fight For Civilization

The war is a fight for civilization, and America, neutral as she is, must either be for civilization and all that civilization means or against that ideal. It is in the power of the United States as the greatest neutral power seriously to obstruct and hamper the British war operations by raising exactly the sort of objections urged with so much acumen by the United States ambassador. It is also within the competence of America to leave Great Britain to conduct her naval warfare in her own way without

these rabbits according to their ages. — *London Morning Post*.

Wonderful Discipline Was Maintained

Australian Troops Were Steady When Transport Was Torpedoed

Details of the perfect discipline maintained by the Australian troops when the transport *Southland* was torpedoed some time ago have been forwarded by Captain C. E. W. Bean, the official press representative with the Australians at the Dardanelles.

The transport was carrying the men to Lemnos. The torpedo tore a hole 45 feet by 12 feet on the port side. The men turned out immediately, ran straight to their proper places, and lined up. There were officers shouting, "Steady, boys, that's the one thing. Steady."

The *Southland* was listing heavily to port. Afterwards the list changed with a lurch to starboard, but the men stood there. The discipline was perfect. In the forward part of the ship they could see a hatch broken in and water rushing about in the dark space of the hole, with the bodies of some of their comrades who had been killed by the explosion floating about in it.

"Bad luck, that two and a half months in the desert should end in this," said one. "Are we downhearted?" called another. "No!" they all shouted.

"Are we afraid to die?" "Are there boats enough for all?" one of the men was asked by his officer.

"I don't know," was the reply. "The best thing we can do is to cut down some of the horse boxes in case they are necessary."

So a party set to

Making Farm Life Attractive

A Good Public Library or a Travelling Library for Every Town and Village

We hear a great deal in the cities of Canada these days of the "back to the land" movement. Its influence is widespread and beneficial, yet it is largely counteracted by the constant influx of young people from the farms to the cities.

What we ask ourselves, is the lure which the city houses out to these boys and girls that they should leave the healthy, free outdoor life of their farm homes to endure the restrictions and privations of city life?

To my mind, there is but one answer. They come seeking the adventure, the romance, the pleasures of social intercourse which are the birthright of youth, and, lacking which, the monotony of farm life becomes unbearable.

The "back to the land" and the "stay on the land" problems will be solved when we find sensible ways of varying and enriching the life of the people who live on farms and in the smaller towns.

As a beginning, why should not every town and village in the province have a good public library and every remote rural community a travelling library of first class literature?

Farmers and their wives would find profit and satisfaction in having available the latest and best works on farm problems and home economics. Professional men, though isolated from their fellows, could keep abreast of the wider lines of progress. No man in any community who would use a good library intelligently could fail to find help and inspiration for his own work and also relaxation and rest from it. Best of all, the growing boys and girls could find in books of travel and in clean healthy fiction, the adventure and romance which their souls crave, and which they so often vainly seek in the cheap glitter and tawdry stimulation of city shows and gaieties.

One of the problems in connection with the establishment of such libraries would, of course, be their housing. Why should not each town erect a building that would not only accommodate a library, but also provide a reading room, a rest room for farmers and their wives coming into town and a large hall for lectures, concerts and social gatherings? All the purposes of a town hall could be served by such a structure.

Under wise local management this would quickly become the natural social centre of the whole community. Here the extension lectures of the agricultural college and of the university would be given, which, with the best of books easily available, would stimulate the intellectual and social life of the whole community.

Debating and literary societies would be easily developed. A system of inter-community debates with a grand challenge provincial debating contest annually might be planned. Can we not have something along this line developed? I believe that our government will give its most careful leadership in this if we, as a people, express a desire for it.

The expense of such an undertaking would not be very great and would, no doubt, be willingly borne by the municipalities who would benefit by it.

Perhaps the work might come as an extension of the provincial or members' library; or might be managed under the educational system of the province; or it might form extension work for the department of agriculture, which deals so successfully with rural problems.

Whatever the method, it is our bounden duty to make good books accessible to every man, woman and child in this province, knowing as we do, how much the future of our country depends upon our being an enlightened and thoughtful people. —Donald McKillop Salandt.

Aluminum in War

Austria and Germany use more aluminum for war purposes than all the other warring nations combined. It has been known, in fact, that Germany has for some years been collecting and storing the metal for war uses.

The great majority of the drinking mugs, cans, and cups of the German soldier are made of the light metal. The frames for Zeppelins and the fuses for shells are made from aluminum.

One of the difficulties the Germans have had to face is the shortage of copper necessary for the rings around shells. Many of the German shells are now provided with aluminum rings.

Although aluminum does make a substitute, even in cartridges as well as shells and fuses, it is not so good as copper. The French authorities experimented with it some years ago for artillery purposes, but rejected it. The Germans are using it in such large quantities because they're forced to do so on account of the shortage of copper.

Announcement that radium is being produced by the United States government at one-thirtieth its former cost was made by Secretary of the Interior Lane. The Bureau of Mines, according to the secretary's statement, has produced five grams at a cost of \$37,000 per gram, in comparison with a selling price of \$120,000 to \$160,000 per gram, which has prevailed for the past few years.

"Wud yez luk at that!" exclaimed Mrs. O'Toole in just indignation. "Washin' and ironin' done. Shure, she ain't wan lit better than Oi am. Oi've got me washin' and ironin' done, too, but yez don't see me hangin' out no shingles braggin' about it."

Brave Serbia

A Little Nation That is Pluckily Fighting Against Overwhelming Odds

May one be permitted, without laying himself open to a charge of neutrality, to be sorry for Serbia? Serbia, the footfall of war, the pretext for the world conflict that has wrought already wastes unparalleled in history. Serbia, the plucky little nation that whipped Austria, and is now stubbornly holding back the Austro-German army, but is menaced by the flank attacks of bigger Bulgaria. Serbia, whose women and children are fighting side by side with its men. Serbia, tiny nation beleaguered by enemies all about, but still pluckily fighting, in the last extremity, for its life.

An Austrian archduke was murdered in Serbian Austria, as one of the products of an attempt to hold a people in oppression against her will. Austria chose to hold Serbia responsible, and sent an ultimatum that could not be complied with and that was not intended to be complied with. Though Serbia went unimaginably far in meeting this cruel demand, still Austria refused to be satisfied, and touched the match to the train of powder leading to the mine that blew up Europe.

Doubtless thousands of peasants that have died were worth more to humanity than the archduke whose assassination was made the pretext for war.

Serbia has thirty-four thousand square miles, and is about half as large as North Dakota. Its population before the war was four million six hundred thousand—a little more than that of Minnesota and Wisconsin combined. Two-thirds of its boundary line fronts hostile territory. Almost one-third fronts the boundaries of "neutral" neighbors. Only tiny Montenegro is its friend.

A nation, small but brave, surrounded by hostile giants, is close to extinction, though its women and children are fighting side by side with its men.

Surely one may be permitted to feel sorry for Serbia. But whether permitted to or not, one does—one must—Duluth Herald.

Germany's Heavy Losses

Correspondent Who Was in Berlin Recently Declares Germany is Bleeding to Death

Germany's enormous losses in the fighting—chiefly on the Russian front—toward the close of September, losses since doubled, if not trebled, by the onensives on the western front and in the campaign against Serbia, are the subject of comment in a letter published from Horace Green, special correspondent of the Evening Post written from Berlin. Mr. Green says:

"Today Germany is like a feverish patient to whom the leech has been applied to the mania whose blood has been drained. I worked for some time to get the proper figures of this blood letting."

I found the answer on the walls and corridors and written in the bies of the war office just around the corner from the Neue Wilmersdorffstrasse. Here the casualty lists have been compiled up to October 2. By the newspapers, which are not much more than official bulletins, there is little said about the extent of losses, and the war office neither calculates them nor encourages their calculation. In fact, copying and republishing the lists in German papers is strictly forbidden. But for the benefit of friends and relatives the names of individual dead, wounded and missing are systematically posted each day during severe fighting.

The German casualties for the single week ended Oct. 1, were 61,955.

In other words, 61,955 German citizens, or more than 8,850 a day, have been killed, wounded or taken prisoner during the seven days of Russian warfare. Since it takes a week or more to compile the reports from the front these figures can have no connection with the great fight along the western front, where, during the renewed English-French offensive it is said that the losses were three times greater than any similar period in the war.

The seven days from Sept. 23 to 30, inclusive, were not above the average of the past two months. I took the figures because they were the latest and the most easily available. On each column were 120 names, thus: Johann Schmidt, Carl Broediger, Rudolph Haenker; and after each name, "slightly wounded (severely wounded, missing, dead)." On Sept. 30 there were seventy-two columns of names, making a total of 8,640 losses. On Sept. 29 there were sixty columns, giving 7,200 names; and the losses for the other days of the week, figured in the same way, were as follows: Sept. 28, 9,000; Sept. 27, 8,625; Sept. 26, no list posted; Sept. 25, 11,080; Sept. 24, 8,810; Sept. 23, 8,700.

By far the greatest number of losses were sustained by the Prussians. It is reported that the Prussians alone have lost more than 2,000,000 men up to this date. In all cases Prussian, Saxon and Bavarian losses were grouped separately. In certain instances companies and even entire regiments were wiped out. A random example is the Third Company of the Sixty-third Prussian Reserve Infantry, which lost 246 men. A company's war footing is 250. Of these 84 were "gutten" (killed outright), 49 severely wounded, the remainder slightly wounded. Not a man was captured.

A quorum will consist of five members from the two bodies.

Ten men were appointed to evolve a plan for the central committee, outlining the work.

The agricultural men are R. C. Henders of Manitoba, R. McKenzie of Manitoba, James Maharg and J. B. Musseiman of Saskatchewan, and J. A. Speakman of Alberta. Henry Detrich of the Credit Men is secretary pro tem.

He proposed to the haughty maiden, "But at her father's cost—

"Does she trust her husband?"

"I guess so. Everything that goes

Reindeer Did Not Thrive

Only One Lone Animal is Left of the Northern Herd

The efforts of the government to propagate reindeer in the Peace river country and in the Great Slave district have proved unsuccessful and of the original herd of forty which were sent north from Labrador in 1911 there is now but one lone survivor. He is at present lord of all he surveys on an island in Great Slave lake.

The department of the interior did everything possible to make the experiment a success, but the reindeer did not thrive in their adopted land. The chief difficulty was the "bulldogs" of the north, which drove the reindeer nearly frantic in the summer. The result was that they smashed through the strongest enclosures their keepers could build and were lost and shot by the Indians.

The reindeer have thrived in Alaska, but apparently the Peace river country and the valley of the Mackenzie were not suitable for them. Later on efforts may be made to introduce them in the Yukon where there seems to be no reason why they should not succeed.

An effort was even made to cross them with the caribou. It was thought that the result might be an animal which could be domesticated, could be driven and used as is the reindeer, while able to stand the climate. This experiment failed for a peculiar reason. The superstitious Indians of the north have a tradition that centuries ago their ancestors entered into a treaty with the caribou whereby they agreed not to capture them alive or degrade them by using them for domestic purposes.

While the Indians will shoot the caribou they will not capture them alive. They stubbornly insisted on abiding by this treaty. They feared that if the treaty were broken the caribou would disappear or would seek new haunts. Liberal offers of money were made the Indians to capture the caribou but without success.

The efforts of the forest rangers to capture some specimens alive were not successful. Without the assistance of the cunning of the red man the caribou could not be secured.

The idea had to be abandoned and the treaty with the caribou is still inviolate.

To Ensure Ocean Tonnage

May Requisition Any British Ship in United Kingdom to Carry Food-stuffs

Notice of an important step towards the ensuring of sufficient ocean tonnage for the carriage of foodstuffs and other articles of commerce which has been taken by the imperial authorities was received recently by the Canadian government.

It takes the form of a proclamation in which the imperial authorities take to themselves power to requisition British tonnage, such requisition to take effect on notice being served on the owners of the vessels.

The government has already commanded a number of Canadian Pacific boats and others, but these were already reserved for such use through the terms of their subsidies and it has also taken over boats as transports.

Its new powers, however, will enable the requisition of vessels for some such purpose as the transportation of the Canadian grain crop to Britain if desired.

The proclamation states, in part:

"It is hereby ordered that any British ship registered in the United Kingdom, may, until further order, be requisitioned on behalf of His Majesty for the carriage of foodstuff or of any other articles of commerce and such requisition is to take effect upon notice of registration being served on the owner of any such ship."

I found the answer on the walls and corridors and written in the bies of the war office just around the corner from the Neue Wilmersdorffstrasse. Here the casualty lists have been compiled up to October 2. By the newspapers, which are not much more than official bulletins, there is little said about the extent of losses, and the war office neither calculates them nor encourages their calculation. In fact, copying and republishing the lists in German papers is strictly forbidden. But for the benefit of friends and relatives the names of individual dead, wounded and missing are systematically posted each day during severe fighting.

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Prohibition at Home

Comparison of Criminal Records in Wet and Dry Provinces in The Dominion

We have been quoting largely from the United States statistics showing the perfectly wonderful results that follow prohibition because out of 48 states, eight have had prohibition long enough to give conclusive evidence and also because reliable statistics are available every year.

It may not be generally known that Canada has given for the extent to which it has been tried just as satisfactory results as in the United States. We have only one province, Prince Edward Island, entirely under prohibition but several others have had sufficient prohibition to show very definite results.

When Prince Edward Island prohibited the retail sale of liquor it had more insanity than any other province in Canada. On account of its reputation and its insular position it had attracted a large number of patients from outside of the Island. This fact is still held up by the liquor interests as evidence that prohibition increases insanity which shows to what lengths they will go to defend the traffic. The following statistics for the older provinces show that there is very little difference in the insanity record because there is very little difference in the amount under prohibition. The new provinces are not counted because at this time Saskatchewan and Alberta had no asylums and the others Brunswick 26.7.

When we come to the statistics of drunkenness and crime they give a smashing blow to the traffic in liquor. In 1913 Nova Scotia had 8.0 convictions for drunkenness per thousand; British Columbia had 21.3.

The criminal record is still more remarkable, the last census report gives the following convictions for crime per ten thousand population: Prince Edward Island, 1.1; New Brunswick, 3.8; Ontario, 25.5; Manitoba 27.9; Alberta, 40.0; British Columbia, 42.1.

These figures show that the wettest provinces have nearly forty times as many convictions for crime as the dryest one and the convictions decrease with the amount under prohibition or local option. You would think after that, that the liquor defenders would shut up but they won't.

In my next I hope to give some remarkable examples of liquor misrepresentation—H. Arnott, M. B., M. C. P. S.

"Good-Bye, Little Cabin"

Relic Hunters Tear up Cabin of the Poet R. W. Service

Word has come to hand that while Robert W. Service has been playing handball with death by throwing bombs in Flanders, tourists visiting Dawson have practically torn his cabin to pieces and cut up the logs for souvenirs. The moose head that hung over his door has shared a similar fate.

All of this is very exasperating to many northerners, who have a high regard for "Bob" Service, not because he has won fame in the literary world, but because of his many manly attributes. Northerners also have a sentimental regard for Service's cabin.

The northern people love this cabin as they love "Bob" Service. Service is a quiet, diffident man—yet one who always did his share and more of the work on the trail. He never was too tired to do the thousand chores around a camp in winter.

When he made the long march from Edmonton to the mouth of the MacKenzie river, and thence across the dread Rat Portage at Fort Yukon, a journey that occupied a year and a half in the wilderness, Service bore more than his share of the hardship and agony of the journey.

Inside of the cabin are a number of inscriptions and mottoes written by Service when he was struggling for recognition which later came to him. The raspberry bushes and flowers which Service planted are still in the yard.

Coal Output is Affected

Recruiting Among Canadian Miners

Impairing Supply of Fuel

That the recruiting among the coal miners of Nova Scotia is seriously impairing the coal output of the mines and may have a serious effect also upon the manufacture of munitions, is the claim of F. W. Gray of the Dominion Coal Co., which has been brought to the attention of the authorities.

Mr. Gray claims that up to June last 1,770 men had been recruited from the miners of Nova Scotia, or about 14 per cent

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

CHAPTER XLVIII.

More From the Past

Tchigorsky was waiting. The room was pregnant with the perfume of Turkish cigarettes and coffee. Ralph handed a cup to his nephew.

"Drink that," he said. "You want something to keep you awake."

Geoffrey accepted the coffee gratefully. It had the desired effect. He felt the clouds lifting from his brain and the drowsy heaviness of limb leaving him.

"Are you coming with us?" he asked.

Ralph shook his head. There was a strange gleam on his face.

"I stay here," he said. "You are going to be busy, but I also have much to do. Don't be concerned for me. Blind as I am, I am capable of taking care of myself. I shall have a deal to tell you in the morning."

A minute or two later and the two conspirators slipped away. It struck Geoffrey as strange that they should not leave the house in the usual way; but Tchigorsky grimly explained that he much preferred using the ivy outside Ralph's window.

"Always be on the safe side," Tchigorsky muttered. "Come along."

Geoffrey followed. Where Tchigorsky could go he felt competent to follow. They reached the ground in safety and later were in the road. The moon had gone and it was intensely dark, but Geoffrey knew the way perfectly.

"Straight to Jessop's farm?" he asked.

"As far as the lawn," Tchigorsky replied. "It will be a good hour yet before we can venture to carry out our burglary. I can run no risks until I know that those two Asiaties are out of the way. What time is it?"

"About ten minutes to twelve."

Tchigorsky muttered that the time was not quite suitable for him. He drew a watch from his pocket; there was a stifled whirr of machinery, and the repeater's rapid pulse beat twelve with the silvery chime of a quarter after the hour.

"You are wrong," he said. "You see it is between a quarter and half past twelve. We will lie on Jessop's lawn till one o'clock and then all will be safe."

They lay there waiting for the time to pass. The minutes seemed to be weighted. "Tell me some more of your Lassa adventures," Geoffrey asked.

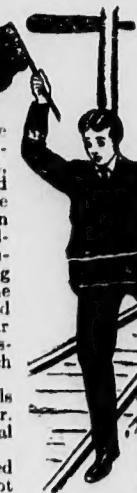
"Very well," Tchigorsky replied. "Where did I leave off? Ah, we had just been tortured on that awful grill. And we had been offered our lives on condition that we consented to be hopeless idiots for the rest of our

DANGER SIGNALS.

No engineer would be mad enough to run by the flag which signaled danger. What the danger was he might not understand, but he would take no chances. It is different with the average man or woman. They attempt constantly to run by the danger signals of nature and that attempt costs thousands of lives every year. When the appetite becomes irregular or entirely gives out, when sleep is troubled and broken, when there is a loss of flesh, when there is a constant feeling of dullness and languor, nature is hoisting the danger signal. The stomach and its allied organs are failing in their work and the body is losing the nutrition on which its strength depends.

Such a condition calls for the prompt use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It is the world's proved blood purifier. It's not a secret remedy for its ingredients are printed on the wrapper. Start to take it to-day and before another day has passed, the impurities of the blood will begin to leave your body through the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, and in a few days you will know by your steadier nerves, firmer step, keener mind, brighter eyes and clearer skin that the bad blood is passing out and new, rich, pure blood is filling your arteries. The same good blood will cause pimples, acne, eczema and all skin eruptions to dry up and disappear. It's a tonic and body builder. Get it to-day in either liquid or tablet form or write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.



days.

"Well, we were not going to live in these circumstances, you may be sure. For the next few days we were left to our own resources in a dark dungeon with the huge rats and vermin for company. We were half starved into the bargain, and when we were brought into the light once more there we naturally expected submission.

"But they didn't get it. They did not realize the stuff we were made of. And they had no idea we were armed. We had our revolvers and concealed in our pockets were some fifty rounds of ammunition. If the worst came to the worst we should not die without a struggle.

"Well, there was a huge palaver over us before the priests in the big temple, with Zara on her throne, and a fine impressive scene it was, or, at least, it would have been had we not been so interested as to our own immediate future. At any rate, it was a comfort to know that there were no more tortures for the present, for nothing of the kind was to be seen. We were going to die; we could read our sentence in the eyes of the priests before the elaborate mummery was over.

"I tell you it seemed hard to persist like that just at the time when we had penetrated nearly all the secrets we had come in search of. And it was no less hard to know that if the princess had postponed her visit another week she would have been too late. By that time we should have left Lassa far behind.

"The trial or ceremony, or whatever you like to call it, came to an end at length, and then we were brought up to the throne of the princess. You know the woman, you have looked upon the beauty and fascination of her face; but you have no idea how different she was in the homes of her people. She looked a real queen, a queen from head to foot. We stood awed before her.

"You have been offered terms and refused them," she said. "It is now too late."

"We could not trust you," I replied boldly; we had nothing to gain by politeness. "Better anything than the living death you offered us. And we can only die once."

"The princess smiled in her blood-curdling way.

"You do not know what you are talking about," she said. "Ah, you will find out when you come to walk the Black Valley!"

"She gave a sign and we were led away unbound. A quaint wailing music filled the air; the priests were singing our funeral song. I never fully appreciated the refined cruelty of reading the burial service to a criminal on his way to the scaffold still then. It makes me shudder to think of it even now."

"They led us out into the open air, still crooning that dirge. They brought us at length to the head of a great valley between huge towering mountains, as if the Alps had been sliced in two and a narrow passage made between them. At the head of this passage was a door let into the cliff and down through this door they thrust us. It was dark inside. For the first part of the way, till we reached the floor of the valley, we were to be accompanied by four priests, a delicate attention to prevent us from breaking our necks before we reached the bottom. But our guides did not mean us to perish so mercifully.

"Listen to me," Zara cried, "listen for the last time. You are going into the Black Valley; of its horrors and dangers you know nothing as yet. But you will soon learn. Take comfort in the fact that there is an exit at the far end if you can find it. When you are out of the exit you are free. Thousands have walked this valley, and over their dry bones you will make your way. Out of these thousands one man escaped. Perhaps you will be as fortunate. Farewell!"

"The door clanged behind us, and we were alone with the priests. We could not see, we could only feel our way down those awful cliffs, where one false step would have smashed us to pieces. But the priests never hesitated. Down, down we went until we reached the bottom. There we could just see dimly.

"You could guide us through?" I asked.

"One of the priests nodded. He could save us if he liked. Not that I was going to waste my breath by asking them. They were priests of a minor degree; there were thousands of them about the temple, all alike as peas in a pod. If these men failed to return they would never be missed. A desperate resolution came to me. In a few English words I conveyed it to Ralph Ravenspur.

"We still had a priest on either side of us. At a given signal we produced our revolvers, and before the priests had the remotest idea what had happened two of them were dead on the ground, shot through the brain. When the thousand and one echoes died away we each had our man by the throat. What did we care if the plot was discovered or not! We were both desperate.

"Listen, dog," I cried. "You have seen your comrades perish. If you would escape a similar death, you will bear us to safety. You shall walk ten paces in front, and if you try to evade us you die, for our weapons carry farther than you can run in the space of two minutes. Well, are you going to convey us to a place of safety, or shall we shoot you like the others?"

Tchigorsky paused and pulled at

his watch. He drew back the catch and the rapid little pulse beat one. Then he rose to his feet.

"To be continued in our next." he said. "The time has come to act. Follow me and betray no surprise at anything you may see or hear."

"You can rely upon me," Geoffrey whispered. "Lead on."

CHAPTER XLIX.

Ralph Takes Charge

The troubled house had fallen asleep at last. They were all used to the swooping horrors; they could vividly recollect how one trouble after another had happened.

And it had been an eventful day. For the last few hours they had lived a fresh tragedy. True, the tragedy itself had been averted, but for some time there had been the agony of the real thing. The Ravenspurs, exhausted by the flood of emotion, had been

TWO NERVOUS WOMEN

Made Well By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I had a severe case of nervous prostration, with palpitation of the heart, constipation, headaches, dizziness, noise in my ears, timid, nervous, restless feelings and sleeplessness.

"I read in the paper where a young woman had been cured of the same troubles by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound so I threw away the medicines the doctor left me and began taking the Compound. Before I had taken half a bottle I was able to sit up and in a short time I was able to do all my work. Your medicine has proved itself able to do all you say it will and I have recommended it in every household I have visited."—Mrs. MARY JOHNSTON, 210 Siegel Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Another Bad Case.

Ephrata, Pa.—"About a year ago I was down with nervous prostration. I was pale and weak and would have hysterics, sick headaches and a bad pain under my shoulder-blade. I was under the care of different doctors but did not improve. I was so weak I could hardly stand long enough to do my dishes. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me well and happy and I have begun to gain in weight and my face looks healthy now."—Mrs. J. W. HORNBERGER, R. No. 8, Ephrata, Pa.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

glad of rest.

They were presumably asleep now, all but Ralph. Long after deep silence had fallen on the house he sat alone in the darkness. The glow of his pipe just touched his inscrutable features and a faint halo of light played about his grizzled head. A mouse nibbling behind the panels sounded clear as the crack of a pistol shot. This big stable clock boomed two.

Ralph laid aside his pipe and crept to the door. He opened it silently and passed out into the corridor. A cat would not have made less noise. Yet he moved swiftly and confidently, as one who has eyes to see familiar ground. He came at length to the room where Mrs. May was lying.

She had been made fairly comfortable. Her dress had been loosened at the throat, but she still wore the clothes in which she had been dressed at the time of her accident.

Later she would perhaps find it difficult to account for masquerading in the castle in that strange guise. That she would have some ingenious plea to put forward Ralph felt certain. But the dress was another matter. Ralph grinned to himself as he thought of it.

(To be Continued)

Pat and Mike were crossing the river on a ferry boat. They were watching intently a big dredging barge that was sending its mammoth scoops under the water and bringing up tons of mud.

"Pat," says Mike, "wouldn't yez loike to be a workin' over there on that mud digger?"

"Yis," says Pat, "but, begorra, Old Mike to be one the fellers under the water that's fillin' up thim shovels."

Dangers in High Places

"King George fell from his horse; perhaps the Kaiser will now get a kick in the wrist from the chink of his automobile."—Detroit Free Press.

And perhaps after that, President Wilson will get squirted in the eye while filling his fountain pen for another note.—London (Ont.) Advertiser.

The Saskatchewan Yield

Wheat Crop This Year Greater Than Any Since 1901, Says Department

In a final report on the grain crop of Saskatchewan, the provincial department of agriculture states the average yield per acre is 25.2 bushels of wheat, 45.9 bushels of oats, 33.2 bushels of barley and 21.2 bushels of flax. In 1901 the wheat averaged 25.4 bushels to the acre, the only time the yield was greater than this year. Oats exceeded this year's yield in 1909.

Wheat—Acreage, 6,884,874 acres; average yield, 25.2 bushels; total yield, 173,723,775 bushels.

Oats—Acreage, 2,846,949 acres; average yield, 45.9 bushels; total yield, 130,910,048 bushels.

Barley—Acreage, 272,299 acres; average yield, 33.2 bushels; total yield, 9,043,813 bushels.

Flax—Acreage, 639,674 acres; average yield, 11.2 bushels; total yield, 6,060,499 bushels.

Land prepared for the 1915 crop, 10,542,796 acres.

Land prepared for the crop of 1916—New breaking, 729,553 acres; summerfallowing, 2,043,841 acres; fall plowing, 1,731,497 acres; total prepared for 1916 crop, 4,501,981 acres.

Electricity "Pinched" From Germans

For downright ingenuity and daring, the following incident, told by Captain C. W. Thrussell, of the Royal Irish Rifles, has few parallels:

"On one occasion our telephone linesman happened to find two live cables on the ground in the rear of our trenches. No one happened to know to whom they belonged or whence they came; rumor had it that the generating station was somewhere in the German lines. Without asking leave from the German authorities, our linesman promptly fitted wires and carried them to the battalion headquarters, the dressing station, officers' dugouts, etc. Lamps were found in the deserted houses of a village just behind, and for many weeks a first class electric installation was in full working order with power 'pinched' from Germany."

The spirit of the navy remains unchanged whatever the dangers which confront it," writes Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.

"I do not think I can describe it better than by quoting what was found by the censor in the letter of a young bluejacket:

"Mother, it is sometimes very hot out here when the shells are dropping all about you and the submarines are hovering round, and you may strike a mine at any minute. At first I was a bit scared, but I remembered the words of the padre last Sunday, when he said: 'Men, men, in times of trial and danger look upwards.' I did look upwards, mother, and if there wasn't a blooming aeroplane dropping bombs on us!"

Sir Adam Beck, who is the chief of the remount department for the Canadian government, states that no more horses were being bought for a while at least. There are enough remounts in England, he said, to supply all the units and meet any wastage for some time to come.

Must Have Passport

Better Not Try to Leave Country Without Necessary Document

Since the announcement of the department of external affairs that all British subjects travelling to Great Britain must secure passports, there have been prepared by the under-secretary to the method of procuring them.

Forms of application for passports have been prepared by the under-secretary of external affairs. Forms may be secured at his office by writing, but in order to prevent delay application blanks have been sent to most of the Canadian banks and British steamship agencies. These forms, giving particulars of citizenship, description of traveller, etc., must be accompanied by a declaration made by either a mayor, magistrate, surgeon, barrister, or notary public.

There must also be forwarded two photographs of the applicant. There is no delay at the department in forwarding the passport, which is usually mailed the same day the application form is received.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

It pays to ship your grain to a reliable Commission Firm. Best attention given to consignments.

GOODERHAM & MELADY CO., LTD. Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

Ship to SAMUEL SPINK, Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, for best results. Grades carefully watched—Sales made to best advantage—Prompt returns. Try us. Shipping bills on request.

206 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Reference—Union and Royal Banks.

Ship Your Grain To BARTLETT & LANGILLE

Grain Commission Merchants, 510 Grain Exchange.

A reliable firm who aim to give satisfaction. Special attention given to grading. Liberal advances made.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD. GRAIN COMMISSION

Grain Exchange, —— Winnipeg.

THOS. BRODIE, S. A. HARGRAFT, Sec.-Treas. UNION GRAIN COMPANY, LTD. GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SUNLIGHT
SOAP

Sunlight Soap is made for the housewife's profit, for only thereby can the makers hope to profit. Sunlight Soap makes your work lighter, your clothes whiter, your home brighter. It is mild and pure and does not harm either hands or fabric.

143

Sunlight Soap 5 CENTS



HOTEL CARLS-RITE TORONTO

Opposite the Union Station. We call it "The House of Comfort," because of the many innovations and modern improvements designed to give our guests "maximum comfort at minimum cost." Then again all of our employees take a personal pride in doing something to add materially to the comfort of our guests. Rates—American Plan, \$2.50—\$3.00 per day without bath; \$3.00—\$3.50 per day with bath; also European Plan if preferred. Say "Carls-Rite" to the Red Cap at the station and in one minute your journey has ended.

How Turkey Entered War

"It will be remembered that Turkey got into the war by one of her battle cruisers firing on a Russian port in the Black Sea," says Mr. Bouck White, who has lately returned from Constantinople. "The Turkish minister of marine, a Young Turk, of prominence, was in a club in Constantinople playing cards. A messenger entered, and told him that one of the boats in his navy had fired on the Russians, thus creating a casus belli. The face of the minister went white. 'I didn't know anything about it!' he gasped out; 'I didn't know anything about it!' Enver, the war minister, at the behest of his German owners, had forced the issue over the heads of fellow members in his own cabinet and to their entire ignorance."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Better to Have Rich Cream
Cream for butter making should be rich. If the cream separator can be brought to skim only a rich cream, and to skim it closely, there is a lot of saving effected. It takes less room in shipping and there is less weight to be handled per pound of butter resulting from it. If it is sent to the creamery there is so much more milk to be fed at home. It costs less per hundredweight of butter to churn thick cream, it costs less to pasteurize it, less ice to cool it, while some butter makers express the conviction that thick cream keeps better, that there is less loss of butterfat, and that the grade of butter made from it will be better than that made from a thin cream of a similar quality.

Clean Milk Wanted

The sediment test is the best method of detecting dirt in milk. This test should be used wherever milk is sold. It shows the dairyman the degree of cleanliness of his milk.

In order that as little dirt as possible may adhere to the cows, their udders, flanks and tails should be kept clipped; all loose dust can be easily brushed off with a damp cloth before milking. Never should anyone be allowed to milk wet, as it is a filthy exercise.

From tests with open and covered pails it has been found that a covered pail closed about two-thirds with a hood will keep out at least 75 per cent. of the dirt. These pails are just as convenient to use as the ordinary ones and cost little more.

A strainer will not take out the fine sediment in milk, but is useful for taking out hair and other large foreign stuff, and also serves for detecting the dirty milker. Hock towelling makes a very good strainer cloth. All cans and utensils should be washed and scalded every time used and given their daily sun bath to keep them sweet.

Producers and consumers should co-operate and see that a premium is paid to those that produce clean milk.

Exhausted From Asthma. Many who read these words know the terrible drain upon health and strength, which comes in the train of asthmatic troubles. Many do not realize, however, that there is one true remedy which will surely stop this drain. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful check to this enervating ailment. It has a countless record of relief to its credit. It is sold almost everywhere.

Praise For Western Horses

Col. A. D. McRae, a Canadian remount commissioner, who is now in camp at Shorncliffe, states that the western prairie horses are ahead of all others he has seen in England. He has seen the mounts bought in the United States, Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand, but those from Western Canada top the list. They are well shouldered up and are being selected for officers' mounts and chief positions. The heavy horses also are giving splendid service in transport work and have made a name for them selves.

Among the many remarkable yields of wheat in Alberta this year that of Mr. L. Carpenter of Three Hills will take a prominent place. The field was measured and the grain weighed showing the average to be 65 bushels per acre.

Agricultural Education

Need of Professional Training For Teachers of Agriculture

At recent conferences of agricultural education men from various departments of education, the necessity of professional training in education for instructors of agriculture in colleges and high schools has been emphasized. At a meeting recently held at Columbus, Ohio, under the auspices of the U.S. office of experiment stations, it was resolved that the minimum requirement of such training for teachers of agriculture in secondary schools should be ten per cent. of the total credit hours for graduation from a standard agricultural college or its equivalent. This means the passing of the day when an agricultural teacher need be merely a graduate from a farmer's course in an agricultural college. The teacher of agriculture in both college and high schools needs to have a general training, a scientific or technical training, and a professional training. The numerous failures of agricultural college graduates as teachers in the secondary schools, also in colleges, is rapidly forcing the issue. The necessity for pedagogical training is being recognized by those who are in a position to note the successes and the failures of young teachers who have had the threefold training above indicated, and of those who have not had such training.—Rural Educator.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Canada and the Rebuilding of Belgium

During 1913, in a time of peace, says "Canada Lumberman," Belgium imported building and rough furnishing materials to the following extent: From Germany, 332,256,736 kilogrammes (1,000 kilogrammes approximately being equal to one ton); from the United Kingdom, 156,038,642 kilogrammes; from France, 145,096,746 kilogrammes; from the Netherlands, 38,073,465 kilogrammes; from the United States, 9,361,978 kilogrammes. Germany had a strangle hold upon the trade.

The Belgians are determined not to take up again their business relations with the Germans. All the great volume of trade with Germany will cease and the building materials which made up her 1913 exports to Belgium amounting to over 522,000,000 kilogrammes, must come from other countries.

Canada should certainly have a look in at this important trade.

Warts will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excrescences away by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

Letters on Dead Germans

An official French communication contains "two crushing documents"—letters found on the bodies of German soldiers—which furnish a confession of cynical brutality which is opposed to all the laws of humanity and of war, viz., that the Germans are making no more prisoners.

One letter dated September 24, reporting the capture of a French trench says: "We made no prisoners. One has got to finish off this vermin once and for all."

The second letter, written five days later, and announcing the assault of another French trench, says: "We took no prisoners; we bayoneted the lot. I showed no mercy. These filthy French must be stamped out. They must either sign peace or all be killed."

A lady in a crowded tram car in Boston, Mass., had no seat. A polite old negro got up and offered his seat to the lady.

"Oh, sir," said she, "I do not wish to deprive you of your seat."

And the kind old darkey promptly replied: "Dat's all right, ma'am. It's no depravity, no depravity at all!"

A FRIENDLY GROCER

Dropped a Valuable Hint

"For about eight years," writes a lady, "I suffered from nervousness—part of the time down in bed."

"Sometimes I would get numb and it would be almost impossible for me to speak. At other times I would have severe bilious attacks, and my heart would flutter painfully when I would walk fast, or sweep."

"I have taken enough medicine to start a small drug store, but without permanent benefit. One evening our grocer was asking my husband how I was, and urged that I quit coffee and use Postum, so he brought home a package and I made it according to directions and we were both delighted with it. We quit coffee altogether and used only Postum." (Tea produces about the same effects as coffee, because they both contain the drugs, caffeine and tannin.)

"I began to get better, and in a month's time looked like another person. The color came back to my cheeks, I began to sleep well, my appetite was good and I commenced to take on flesh and become interested in everything about the house."

"Finally I was able to do all my own work without the least sign of my old trouble." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum—sold by Grocers.



Cost of Horse Labor

The annual cost of keeping a horse was found to be \$90.40 in one county in Minnesota, \$87 in another and \$75.07 in a third. These figures are averages for the years 1904-1907. In the first county these charges were as follows: Interest on investment, \$5.54; depreciation, \$5.56; harness depreciation, \$2.10; shoeing, \$1.22; feed, \$63.49; labor, \$11.18, and miscellaneous, 40 cents, making a total of \$90.40. These costs have increased. This emphasizes the need of keeping the horses busy and of having no idlers on the farm.

Pleurisy Pains Vanish! Chest Colds Cured!

Nerviline Has Never Failed To Cure

Nerviline Is Your Relief

Nerviline just rubbed on, lots of it, will ease that drawn, tight feeling over your ribs, will destroy the pain, will have you smiling and happy in no time.

"I caught cold last week while motoring," writes P. T. Mallory, from Linden. "My chest was full of congestion, my throat was mighty sore, and I had the fiercest stitch in my side you could imagine. As a boy I was accustomed to have my mother use Nerviline for all our minor ails, and remembering what confidence she had in Nerviline, I sent out for a bottle at once. Between noon and eight o'clock I had a whole bottle rubbed on, and then got into a perspiration under the blankets. This drove the Nerviline in good and deep, and I woke up next morning fresh as a dollar and absolutely cured. Nerviline is now always part of my traveling kit, and I will never be without it."

The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical, or you can easily get the 25c trial size from any dealer.

School Saving Banks

A million and a quarter dollars are on deposit in school savings in the United States. The money is distributed among 217,000 school children, who are learning lessons of thrift for use in later life.

Belgium has the honor of originating the school savings bank system, and a native of Belgium put the school savings banks on a permanent footing in the United States.

Several methods in vogue for collecting and banking the savings of the children are practised. Usually the co-operation of a well established savings bank in the school community is first secured. Forms and blanks are provided by the banks. When the amount reaches one dollar, the child is given a bank book and becomes, through the school, a regular patron of the bank. When the deposit reaches \$3 or \$5 (as the banks elect) it draws interest at 3 or more per cent.—Rural Educator.

Miller's Worm Powders will eradicate the worm evil that bears so heavily on children and is believed to cause many fatalities. They are an acceptable medicine to children and can be fully relied upon to clear the food channels thoroughly of these destructive parasites and restore the inflamed and painful surfaces to healthfulness. They are an excellent remedy for these evils.

"Some collection box" is how an American religious paper describes a unique collection box said to have been invented by an Oklahoma man. If a member of the congregation drops into it a 25 cent piece or a coin of larger value there is silence. If he contributes a 10 cent piece a bell rings, a 5 cent piece sounds a whistle and a cent fires a blank cartridge. If anyone pretends to be asleep when the box passes it awakens him with a watchman's rattle, and a kodak takes his portrait.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

"From your letter . . . says a distinguished German firm, writing to a customer in a neutral country, we are sorry to see that you have not the slightest idea of the sad position of German transmarine business at the present time." Meanwhile I have to reckon with the impossibility of sending you consignments through neutral countries. We reckon the value of the business which has been destroyed through England's commercial war, on a moderate estimation, of the capital value of the average profits of the last ten years."



A horse in the field is worth two in the barn. You can't prevent Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, or Curb from putting your horse in the barn but you can prevent these troubles from keeping horses in the barn very long. You can't

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SPAVIN CURE

at any druggist at \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, and Kendall's will cure. Thousands of farmers and horsemen will say so. Our book "Treatment on the horse" is free. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Eauclaire Falls, Vt.

Thousands Take

this mild, family remedy to avoid illness, and to improve and protect their health. They keep their blood pure, their livers active, their bowels regular and digestion sound and strong with

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Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

DIAMOND DUST RAZOR SHARPENER
will sharpen your Razor Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. Lasts a Lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. post free. 25 cents. Postage 25 cents. G. K. Atwood \$1.50—post free. Made—Canada Hene Co., Wawa, Ontario, Canada.

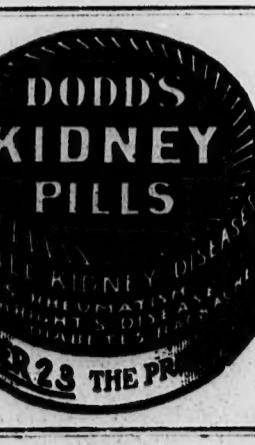
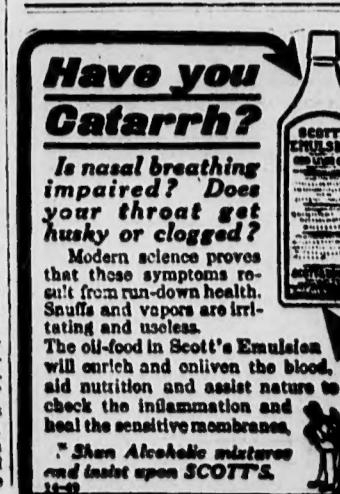
A Hard Winter in Europe

At the request of the French army authorities, a government meteorologist has drawn up a forecast of the weather for this coming winter, according to the Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, in which he prophesies that the season will be the worst ever known.

The meteorologist visited the Alps and obtained the views of experienced mountaineers. The latter told him that the Alpine field mice, instead of burrowing some ten or twelve inches, as usual, in order to pass the winter comfortably, have gone down fully three feet.

Trees and plants point to the same conclusion, the ash and heather being particularly emphatic in their weather signals.

The army authorities already have acted on this advice in preparations for clothing the troops during the cold months.



23 THE PR

W. N. U. 1024

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HONEST WEIGHT,
AND PROMPT SERVICE?

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Have your eyes properly examined, tested and fitted with Dark Room Test, the only reliable way. No matter what glasses you are wearing now, you should wear Crookes and Torics for they are the very best for your eyes. Come and see me on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th.

CARSTAIRS HOTEL, CARSTAIRS, MONDAY, FEB. 7
VICTORIA HOTEL, OLDS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9

No Flat Lenses Used—They are no good and sold only by peddlers

Sudden Croup!

Will you be wakened tonight by the dreaded sound of a croupy cough—and see the little sufferer gasp and choke without being able to help? Not if you have the old, reliable Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It gives relief at once. It liquifies the dangerous, choking phlegm so it is easily expelled. It heals up the sore, cough-racked throat and prevents further attacks. For Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, as well as simple coughs and colds, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a safe and reliable medicine. Give it at the very first symptom. Keep Chamberlain's at hand. All Druggists, 25c and 50c.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

AUCTION SALE
200 HEAD CATTLE

Under instructions from

Lucas Bros.

I will sell by Public Auction, on Sec. 13, Tp. 30, Rge. 29, W. of 4th Mer., $\frac{1}{2}$ miles due east of Carstairs, on Thursday Jan'y 13th, 1916

the following, consisting of:

7 Milk Cows with calf at foot
8 Milk Cows in calf
60 Head Range Cows, all bred to good bulls
40 Head Steers, rising 2 and 3 years old
35 Head Heifers, rising 2 and 3 years old, all bred
50 Head Yearling Calves.

Terms Cash

Sale at 10 o'clock. Lunch at noon

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auct.
W. P. Lucas, Clerk

\$25 REWARD

The above reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the following horses: 6 head of 2 and 3 year old bay and grey horses, all branded ND on left hip. HAMILTON BROS., Inverail, Alta.

STRAYED

10 head cattle, branded bar over 6 X on right ribs, and iron grey horse colt coming in 2 in spring, no brand. \$5 reward leading to recovery of horse colt. J. KLAHOLZ, Owner. Phone 304.

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SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrearages of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

HERE seems to be a slight feeling of pessimism in regard to the condition of affairs in Europe in respect to the war, the Balkan and Turkish campaigns seemingly causing a feeling of uneasiness, but if we knew all the inner secrets of the Allied war councils this feeling perhaps would not be so strong and we would have more confidence that the reports from different men who have been to the front that a victorious end of the war was rapidly approaching. In England, where the strain of this gigantic crime against the nations is mostly felt because of her help not only with all kinds of war material but also in financing the allied nations and small states, the feeling is well put in the following paragraph in an editorial in the Overseas Daily Mail:

"It is true that we have made some mistakes in this war, but it is also true that we are not going to let those mistakes weaken our purpose. The Englishman was not given the name of John Bull for nothing. Like the bulldog, he grasps the vital parts of his opponent, clenches his teeth, tightens his jaw, and clings on, and the more he is knocked about the tighter he clings."

Rural Municipality
of Mountain View
No. 310

Minutes of the meeting of the Council of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, held at Olds on January 3rd, 1916.

All members elect of the Council for 1916 were present and were sworn in as follows: Geo. Metz, H. E. Pearson, Wm. Rupp, T. E. Smith, D. McCuen, W. E. Flinn.

Reeve McCuen took the chair at 2 p.m. and called the Council to order.

Moved by Mr. Pearson that David McCuen be elected Reeve for the year 1916. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rupp that T. E. Smith be Deputy- Reeve for the first half year of 1916. Carried.

The minutes of the meeting held on December 18th, 1915, were read and on motion by Mr. Smith were adopted as read. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Smith that T. W. Cuncannon be appointed Auditor at \$50 for each audit. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Pearson that the Reeve be paid \$4.00 per day and 10c per mile, and Councillors \$3.00 per day and 10c per mile for attending meetings of the Council, and that the Reeve and each Councillor be paid \$3.00 per day and 10c per mile for supervision of road work. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Flinn that the following rates be paid for labor during 1916.

25c per hour for a man.
50c per hour for man and team.
75c per hour for a man and two teams.

35c per hour for a graderman when it is necessary to hire one. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Smith that the Reeve and Treasurer be authorized to pay for the following as the occasion may arise.

Notes and interest thereon when the same may become due.

Transfer of School Funds from General Account to School Fund Trust Account.

Payments from time to time to School Boards up to the amount of 1916 demands.

Educational Taxes due the Provincial Treasurer.

Secretary-Treasurer's salary, monthly. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Metz that all labor pay cheques issued to ratepayers of the municipality be held by the Treasurer to be applied on the payment of taxes. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Smith that Mr. Rupp and Mr. Metz be appointed delegates to the convention of L.I.D. and Rural Municipalities, and that their expenses be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Flinn that a gopher bounty of 1c per head be paid up to June 1st, 1916.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Land Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Land Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 80 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased home in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 80 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
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